FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 AUGUST 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes dropped twelve 500-kg bombs on Khark Island 30 August, ending Iranian salvage operations and efforts to extinguish fires caused by two previous attacks this month, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to mention the attack. Earlier, Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said in remarks reported by Tehran radio that Iran "shall never tire from waging its fight" against Iraq. In another development, an Iranian "infiltration operation" in Iraqi territory resulted in more than 65 enemy troops killed, Tehran radio reported.

Libya-Tunisia

An "informed" Tunisian source said Tunisia and Libya have agreed "in principle" to hold special meetings to arrange the orderly repatriation of thousands of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya, AFP revealed. Tunisia wants any further repatriation carried out in an orderly way, with indemnities and recovery of property for those expelled, and payment for goods and services supplied to Libya during the past month, according to the agency. The rate of Libyan expulsions appears to have slowed down, the agency related, noting that 255 expulsions were reported 29 August, compared to an average of 1,200 on most days since the Libyan crackdown began 5 August.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak was the target of an assassination attempt last week, according to a report in the London newspaper *AL-'ARAB* cited by Tripoli radio.

Meanwhile, a Voice of the Arabs radio commentary said anyone hearing Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 28 August speech in which he claimed Arab unity can only be achieved by force "will grin from ear to ear at his naivete" and will at the same time feel saddened by "the state of affairs of some Arab rulers." It called Al-Qadhdhafi's contention that Libya could inflict defeat on the United States an "impossible claim." An *AL-JUMHURIYAH commentary cited by MENA said it is* "strange" that Al-Qadhdhafi is calling for unity while "firing hundreds of thousands" of Arab workers.

Lebanon

The Suq al-Qamh-Al-Mallulah combat lines in Tripoli were the scene of "violent" clashes since the evening of 29 August even though the bilateral security committee decided to enforce a cease-fire earlier in the day, Beirut radio reported. Two people were killed and four were wounded in the 29 August clashes, the radio reported.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that security forces placed another 14 people under administrative detention in Judaea and Samaria for "subversive political activities."

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in an interview with Jerusalem radio, said a sentence in a message former Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in March, 1982, reportedly agreeing to arbitration with the Egyptians over the Tabah issue has been "taken out of the context" of the entire message. Shamir added that he wrote a letter to the former Egyptian foreign minister in May, 1982 suggesting that they "proceed immediately" to conciliation. The contents of Begin's message were brought to the attention of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres earlier in the week, the radio reported.

Pakistan

The Movement for Restoration of Democracy demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo following the house arrest of Benazir Bhutto, acting leader of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party, Delhi radio reported. The movement's leaders said in a statement that Bhutto was arrested contrary to government assurances and there was no legal justification for her detention.

DRA-Pakistan

Geneva Peace Talks — The question of international guarantees for implementing a prospective agreement on solving the Afghanistan issue was discussed when the fifth round of UN-sponsored indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan began in Geneva 29 August, according to Karachi radio. Meanwhile, the radio cited diplomatic sources claiming that the Soviet Union launched its third offensive in Afghanistan this year as a "large" number of helicopters and military convoys headed toward the eastern region.

Protests Lodged — Pakistan summoned the Afghan charge d'affaires to protest Afghan shelling near Arawali 26 August killing two people, Karachi radio reported, while Kabul radio announced that the Afghan Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to protest shelling of Barikowt 25 August.

Iran

The Soviet ambassador to Iran met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati 29 August and delivered a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, IRNA reported.

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External Affairs Ministry Statement on Tamil Leader

BK291459 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1439 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The following is the full text of a statement released by the Ministry of External Affairs to the press on 29 August:

"S.C. Chandrahasan, who was deported from India but has returned and has been in detention since, has made a personal appeal to the prime minister for his release. In his appeal, he has said that:

" 'I am confident that you and your mother always had the interests of the Tamils of Ceylon at your heart and would not permit any injustice to be done to them — I do hold a firm view on what is best for the Tamil people — I cannot seek refuge in any other country as I have always expressed and published very strong views in support of India and I believe that it is India that has to play an important role in solving our problem'.

"In view of this personal appeal, the prime minister has decided that Chandrahasan be permitted to stay on in India.

"Chandrahasan made following signed statement:

" 'When I arrived back in India I was happy to read in the newspapers that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has personally engaged himself in solving the problem relating to the Tamils of Ceylon. I believe that this will go a long way in finding a lasting solution to this problem.

" 'I am confident that Rajiv Gandhi has the interests of Tamils of Ceylon at his heart and that he will endeavour to find a solution that will satisfy the aspirations of the Tamils of Ceylon.

" 'I do feel we should forget some of the unfortunate incidents which had taken place in the near past and should offer our wholehearted support to him in his efforts' ".

Train Blockade Affects Services in Tamil Nadu

BK300335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Train services have been reportedly affected in Tamil Nadu due to a rail roko [blockade] agitation. The call has been given jointly by the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam Dravida Kazhagam, and the Tamil Nadu Kamraj Congress against the deportation of two Sri Lankan Tamil leaders. At least four to five stray incidents of damage to railway property have been reported. According to official sources, the situation is under control and trains are being regulated and buses are being arranged to help passengers reach Madras. Karamangal, Tamil Nadu, and Dadar express trains have been canceled. However, they may be run after indefinite delay. Suburban electric train services have also been canceled.

As reported earlier, the deportation order of Mr Chandrahasan has been revoked. Another deported leader, Mr Balasingham, has expressed his sincere gratitude to the prime minister for conveying his decision to reconsider at an appropriate time the deportation order served on him.

The Tamil Nadu electricity minister, Mr S. Ramachandran, met the prime minister in New Delhi yesterday and apprised him of the situation in the state following the deportation.

Meanwhile, the chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, has urged the Sri Lankan Tamil militant leaders to meet the prime minister at the earliest and discuss with him the plans to find a solution to the ethnic problem. According to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the leaders of the four-group Eelam National Liberation Front earlier had a meeting with Mr Ramachandran in Madras.

1,000 Arrested in Tamil Nadu

BK300929 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] In Tamil Nadu, train services have been affected due to rail roko [blockade] agitation. The call for the agitation has been given jointly by the DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam], Dravida Kazhagam, and the Tamil Nadu Kamaraj Congress. All trains from Madras central, Madras Egmore, and suburban stations have been canceled. Our correspondent, who went round these stations, reports that they wore a deserted look.

According to the general manager of southern railways, Mr K. Vishwanathan, at a few places boulders were placed on the track and railway property was also damaged. He said the trains have been canceled in view of the safety of passengers. Mr Vishwanathan said bus services have been arranged to transport the stranded passengers to Madras from Jolarpet, Katpadi, Arkonam and Gummidipundi. Similar arrangements have been made at other places.

The Tamil Nadu chief secretary, Mr T.V. Antony, told newsmen in Madras that over 1,000 people have been arrested in connection with the agitation today in Tamil Nadu.

In Pondicherry also, train services remained affected today following cancellation of trains in the wake of rail roko agitation. About 150 persons have been taken into custody early this morning as a precautionary measure.

AFP: 2,500 Arrested

HK300410 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 30 (AFP) — Train services were disrupted and more than 2,500 people were arrested in southern India today as a campaign began to force the Indian Government to revoke deportation orders on two Sri Lankan Tamil leaders, radio reports said.

UNITED NEWS OF INDIA (UNI) said that more than 2,500 people had been taken into custody across Tamil Nadu state as a precautionary measure.

At least four incidents of sabotage of railway property were reported from Tamil Nadu, forcing the authorities to cancel several trains and order a security clampdown, state-owned All India Radio said.

Tamil Nadu is the traditional home of the Tamils and analysts said that a majority of the Tamils there supported Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka who are waging a frequently violent campaign for an independent homeland in the north and east.

The "rail roko" or "stop train" call was given by opposition Tamil parties there to protest against Indian Government deporation orders on three Tamil leaders in India last week.

The government yesterday revoked the order on S.C. Chandrahasan, convenor of the organisation for protection of Tamil Eelam (state) against genocide, who had been flown to the United States, but refused to enter and insisted that he be sent back to India — the home of 50 million Tamils.

There was no word on the other two, A.S. Balasingam of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and S. Sathyendra of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation.

Mr. Balasingam, a theoretician, was deported to London and Mr. Sathyendra had already left the country before the order was served on him.

No comment was immediately available from federal officials here on the situation in Tamil Nadu state.

Parliament Passes Bill on Drug Trafficking

BK291635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Parliament has passed a bill providing for stringent punishment for drug trafficking. Rigorous imprisonment ranging from 10 to 20 years and fine from 1 lakh to 2 lakh rupees have been stipulated to most of the offences under the narcotic drug and psychotropic substances bill passed by the Rajya Sabha today.

The bill has already been approved by the Lok Sabha.

An amendment moved by Mr R. Ramakrishnan, AIADMK [All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam] was later withdrawn.

Replying to the debate, the minister of state for finance, Mr Janardhan Poojary, said the enforcement machinery will be strengthened to prevent smuggling of drugs.

During the debate, members from both sides of the house supported the bill.

They demanded a systematic campaign to make aware the people, especially the youths, of the abuses of drug addiction.

They also demanded that voluntary agencies, especially women's organizations, should be involved in checking the drug and narcotic abuses.

President Ziaul Haq to Visit Cairo 2 Nov

GF300716 Karachi DAWN in English 18 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] Lahore, Aug 17 — President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq is paying a three-day official visit to Cairo from Nov 2. The visit is being undertaken on an invitation by the Egyptian president, Mr Husni Mubarak.

A high-level delegation will accompany the president. Bilateral and international issues will be discussed by the two presidents. A cultural agreement is also likely to be signed.

Pakistan will also ask for the services of some Egyptian teachers for the Islamic University, Islamabad, and to promote Arabic language in the country. Egypt has already given an indication to provide as many teachers as Pakistan requires but a formal talk on this matter will be held during the president's proposed visit.

Foreign Minister To Visit UK 2 September

BK300532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan will pay a 2-day visit to the United Kingdom from Monday [2 September] on his way home after attending the Geneva talks on Afghanistan. A Foreign Office spokesman stated in London yesterday that the Pakistani foreign minister will exchange views with his British counterpart on Afghanistan, East-West Relations, and regional and bilateral issues.

Benazir Bhutto Remarks on Karachi Arrival Cited

GF291804 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Article "From Our Correspondent"]

[Excerpts] Karachi — Benazir Bhutto, acting chief of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party, has said that there is no democracy in the country and the people have been deprived of their basic rights.

She was talking to newsmen at Karachi airport on Tuesday night on her arrival from Larkana where she had gone to organise the funeral of her brother Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

This is Benazir's first visit to Karachi after nearly 20 months' self-exile in Europe where she had gone to have a medical treatment.

Answering questions, Benazir said the slogan of the confederation raised by some PPP leaders and the formation of the Sind-Baluch-Pathan Front formed by them had harmed the party's image.

The PPP had nothing do with the front and in fact it had defamed the party, she said.

PPP leaders Mumtaz Bhutto and Abdul Hafiz Pirzada and Ataullah Mengal, a Baloch leader, announced the formation of the front in London and raised the slogan of the confederation.

Benazir parried questions about the present government and said she would announce her plan after consulting the party leaders.

She said sooner or later she would have to leave Pakistan to be beside her ailing mother in Europe.

"I would like to visit other parts of the country, but I do not know whether I will be allowed to do so," she added.

Benazir said she would remain in Karachi for 10 days before returning to Larkana.

A strong contingent of police remained in the vicinity of the airport but kept a distance and no untoward incident took place as Benazir was taken to her Clifton residence in a procession.

Reportage on Benazir Bhutto Arrest, Reaction

BBC Report

BK291309 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The leader of the outlawed People's Party, Miss Benazir Bhutto, has been placed under house arrest. Miss Bhutto returned to Pakistan last week after 19-months of self-imposed exile in Europe, and she had been given a promise by the military authorities that she be allowed to remain free. Alex Brodie has sent this report from Islamabad:

[Begin Brodie recording] The detention of Miss Bhutto came as a surprise. The civilian chief minister of the Province of Sind, Mr Ghaus Ali Shah, had said no restrictions would be placed on her. And when she arrived in Karachi on Tuesday from her brother's funeral in Larkana, deep in the Sind countryside, Miss Bhutto said her party would give Prime Minister Junejo time to deliver his promise to get martial law lifted before 1 January. The People's Party, she said, did not want to do anything to give the regime an excuse not to lift martial law. Consequently, observers were puzzled by the imposition of house arrest on Thursday morning under a martial law regulation.

One Western diplomat said, what are they trying to do, make her a martyr? Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Miss Bhutto's second in command in the People's Party, said the detention was absolutely unnecessary. It showed, he said, that the regime was panicking and that they meant to create conditions which would give them the excuse not to remove martial law. He said he believed Prime Minister Junejo was genuine in his intentions, but the military junta was not.

Bhutto family and police sources say that house arrest followed the refusal of Miss Bhutto to accept orders banning her from traveling to two areas of Karachi — one of them strong Bhutto territory — where she intended to visit the families of two

People's Party activists who were hanged by the regime this year. Miss Bhutto, it is said, insisted that it was her religious duty to offer condolences. House arrest followed. [end recording]

KYODO Reports Opposition Protests

OW300117 Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 30 KYODO — Leaders of the outlawed Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) strongly protested at the house arrest of Benazir Bhutto, the party's acting chairman, by military authorities in Karachi on Thursday.

They said Thursday that the government was afraid of the 31-year-old daughter of executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Benazir had returned from Europe to her hometown of Larkana in Sind last week with the body of her brother Shah Nawaz, who was found dead in mysterious circumstances in his apartment in France.

She flew into Karachi on Tuesday and told party workers that she would wait peacefully for the government of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to lift martial law as promised by January 1.

She warned, however, that her party would launch a protest movement if martial law was not lifted by the promised date.

PPP leaders, condemning the placing of Benazir under house arrest, accused the government of trying to wriggle out of its promise to lift martial law and of breaking pledges to allow her to move freely.

Delhi: MRD Leaders Protest

BK300305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0246 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] In Pakistan, the Movement for Restoration of Democracy has protested against the house arrest of Miss Benazir Bhutto. In a statement, these leaders said that there was no legal justification for Miss Bhutto's detention. They demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Mr Junejo because Miss Bhutto was arrested contrary to assurances.

As reported earlier, Miss Bhutto was put under house arrest in Karachi for 3 months under martial law regulations. She came to Pakistan for the burial of her brother's body.

Afghan Talks Continue After U.S.-USSR Reaction

BK291625 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The question of international guarantees for implementation of a prospective agreement on solving the Afghanistan issue was discussed in Geneva today when the fifth round of the UN-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and the Kabul administration team resumed following 2 days of impasse.

Highly placed diplomatic sources say that some preliminary reaction from the proposed guarantors has been received and was discussed at today's meeting. The United States and the Soviet Union are the proposed guarantors for an agreement that is to emerge from the indirect Geneva talks. The UN representative and the Pakistani and the Kabul delegations had suggested toward the end of the fourth round of the Geneva talks that the text of the proposed guarantees be circulated to the two guarantors — the United States and the Soviet Union. Reactions from the two countries were conveyed to the Pakistani delegation as well as to the Kabul team by Mr Diego Cordovez today.

The first session was held this morning. A spokesman for the Pakistani delegation said it is expected that four sessions of indirect talks will be over by tomorrow. The personal representative of the UN secretary general, Mr Diego Cordovez, who is supervising the talks, has been making intense efforts for the last 2 days to have the talks start today. According to the original program, the talks were to have started on Tuesday morning [27 August].

Diplomatic sources in Geneva say that with the resumption of indirect talks, Pakistan has achieved its goal. These sources add that Pakistan has made it very clear it is not prepared to have direct talks with the Kabul team on this issue.

Protest Lodged Over 26 August Afghan Shelling

BK291531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1505 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with the Kabul regime against the shelling of Pakistani territory in Khurram Agency by the Afghan Armed Forces last Monday [26 August]. The Afghan Armed Forces fired at regular intervals from 0800 to 1112, during which time 20 shells fell near Lakar-Dikgha post about 6 miles west of Arawali. Two persons were killed in this cowardly attack, three huts were destroyed, and a few head of cattle lost.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office this afternoon and a protest lodged with him on this unprovoked attack. He was told that the Pakistani Government condemns the attitude of the Kabul regime. He was again reminded that, if these barbarous and wanton attacks are not stopped, the entire responsibility for serious consequences will rest with the Kabul regime.

Karachi Reports Soviet Offensive in Afghanistan

BK291633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan through diplomatic sources, fierce fighting is continuing in Paktia and Nangarhar Provinces and Soviet forces are being sent toward Khost and Zazi to reduce pressure in the areas beseiged by mujahidin.

The reports suggest the Soviet Karmal troops have suffered heavy casualties, as the Kabul hospitals are full of wounded.

Western diplomats in Kabul say a large number of helicopters and military convoys went toward the eastern region.

According to REUTER, the Soviet Union suddenly closed its airspace near Afghanistan yesterday, forcing a Thai plane to return to New Delhi. This has led to speculation that the step may have been taken to facilitate special military activity. Diplomatic sources say that this is the third Soviet offensive in Afghanistan this year. The first was in the Kunar Valley in May and June and the second was north of Kabul in the strategic Panjsher Valley.

There are other reports of fierce fighting in Herat, Qandahar, Lowghar and Ghowr Provinces.

AFGHANISTAN

Pakistani Charge Summoned To Protest Violation

LD291631 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning and the following points were conveyed to him by the acting director of the First Political Department:

In spite of the DRA's repeated protests to the Government of Pakistan in connection with that country's violation of the DRA's territorial sovereignty and integrity in the Barikowt area, not only have Pakistan's interference and direct military aggression not stopped, but they have also increased from day to day. This dangerous stand has been deliberately chosen in order to further aggravate relations between the two sides and to upset the situation in the region in order to increase tension.

The Pakistani side has consistently continued its direct support for the counterrevolutionary bands in the Barikowt and other areas and has put part of its territory at their disposal for firing positions. Accordingly, on 25 August 1985, with the supervision and instigation of the Pakistani Government, the Barikowt region came under mortar fire from the Arando and Khoshi Dand areas. As a result of this attack an Afghan soldier was wounded and heavy damage was inflicted on residential homes and an official building.

Undoubtedly, the Government of Pakistan is a partner to such criminal deeds against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and is an accomplice to the counterrevolutionary criminals. Thus, Pakistan will be responsible for all incidents which take place.

The DRA Government resolutely believes that putting a speedy end to such provocations would be beneficial to the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as the consolidation of peace and stability in the region. If the provocations continue, the responsibility for all the consequences will rest completely with the Government of Pakistan.

SRI LANKA

PTI Report on Killing of Civilians Denied

BK291333 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Sri Lanka today denied an Indian news agency report that its security forces have shot more than 100 civilians, including women and children, cold blooded. The PTI reported last night from India's southern Madras city that more than 100 farmers and their families were lined up and shot dead by troops in the Batticaloa District.

PTI quoted Tamil guerrilla sources as saying the victims included women and children. The agency said they were killed on Tuesday at several places in the Batticaloa area.

(?Making a statement), the Sri Lankan High Commission in New Delhi described the agency report as totally incorrect and without any basis whatsoever.

Minister Criticizes BBC Reporting on Events

BK300743 Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis yesterday was bitterly critical of the BBC and some foreign media over the reporting of recent events in the north and east.

He told a Colombo news conference that "certain groups" of Tamil terrorists had continued to shoot and kill, regardless of the June 18 truce.

"This is common knowledge, except for certain sections of the media like the BBC, who only seem to see some alleged contravention of the ceasefire by some Sri Lankan government forces", he said.

Charging a section of the media of distortion, he said: "They seem hell bent on misreporting the facts and have continued to follow this policy.

"They appear to live on terrorism. One might think that this was some kind of gripe by a Lankan minister, but you would remember that even the fount of democracy ran dry when the BBC went and interviewed a self-confessed (IRA) murderer", the minister said. All they are concerned about is how many viewers they can get on the screen, because that means more money", he added.

Dr. de Alwis said a story that there is peace in a country will not even make the bottom of an obscure column, but reporting that several have been killed makes the frontpage. He said that neither the BBC nor anybody else had given credit to the fact that despite the many provocations, the south had remained peaceful.

Defense Allocation Set at 6 Billion Rupees

BK300847 Colombo SUN in English 22 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpt] The fisheries minister, Festus Perera, said that today Sri Lanka was facing a grave crisis, and a considerable part of the national income was set apart for security purposes. The annual allocation for defense had increased up to 6,000 million rupees. Due to this reason the government was compelled to curtail its development programmes, he added.

Government Officials on Tamil Struggle Financing

Drug Money Said Involved

HK300824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 30 Aug 85

[By Neville De Silva]

[Excerpts] Colombo, Aug 30 (AFP) -- The increasing number of Sri Lankans arrested abroad on narcotics charges has led to the

discovery that Tamil separatists in the country are financing their bloody fight with drug smuggling money, officials here said.

Early this year 13 countries and United Nations agencies attended a special meeting at Interpol headquaters in Paris to discuss the Sri Lanka drug "menace" and its connections with "terrorism," sources here said.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that there was a link between narcotics smuggling by Tamils and funding of the separatist groups.

"We have definite evidence of the involvement of some of the Tamil drug smugglers and the militants," he said.

The number of Sri Lankans arrested for narcotics offences abroad has jumped more than 2,000 per cent in the past five years, with the percentage of Tamils involved rapidly rising, official reports said.

The narcotics bureau here says 36 nationals were arrested abroad for drug smuggling in 1980, and 801 were arrested in 1984. In 1981 half of the arrests included Tamils, and by 1984 more than 70 per cent were on Tamils.

Police sources here believe that this year's arrests could exceed the 1984 figure, with Italy, France, West Germany, Spain and Switzerland already having reported detections.

Sources said international narcotics rings may be involved, and most of the smuggling seems to begin in India, Pakistan and Southeast Asia and end up in Western Europe using several routes, some through Eastern Europe and more recently through North Africa.

Some of the drugs also end up in Singapore, according to one source.

The drugs are exchanged for gold or money which is used to buy weapons, sources said.

Informed sources said that contributions from expatriate Tamils alone would not be sufficient for the militants to buy the highly sophisticated weapons they have been using here or to maintain training camps allegedly set up here and in southern India.

High ranking army sources have shown reporters captured weapons and said that some of the armaments were not even available to Sri Lanka's regular troops.

"All this needs money. You can get some free from friendly groups. But not in these quantities," a source told AFP.

Late last year and early in 1985 the Indian government detected at least three large consignments of arms to Tamil militants based there. One shipment was from Singapore, and according to reports reaching here it had been paid for with gold.

"The Tamils smuggle narcotics from India, Pakistan and Southeast Asian countries and buy gold in Sri Lanka and Singapore" which is used to buy weapons, one source said.

(They also have been asked by Interpol to keep a special watch on Tamil refugees leaving Sri Lanka for Europe through India, police sources in India said.)

The national dangerous drugs control board said that while only four Sri Lankans were arrested here for peddling heroin in 1981, the number rose sharply to 1,169 last year.

Hema Weerasinghe, who heads the board, said he believed most of the heroin was destined for Europe. One-fifth of all heroin seized in West European countries last year was smuggled in by Sri Lankans, he said.

Tamils have been able to gain access to European and other democratic countries easily on humanitarian grounds, particularly after 1983 riots here in which hundreds of Tamils died, observers said.

Terrorist Workers Abroad

BK301057 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Tamil terrorist organizations are receiving monthly remittances from thousands of Tamils whose employment abroad has been sponsored by the militants informed sources told LANKAPUWATH [SRI LANKA NEWS AGENCY] today. Eighty percent of Tamil Middle East job seekers were terrorist plants, according to LANKAPUWATH.

The terrorist organizations paid bribes averaging 20,000 rupees to employment agencies and obtained jobs for Tamil youths who had earlier been recruited as terrorists. Once these youths began working abroad, they were required to send half their earnings to the Madras headquarters of the South Indian-based Sri Lankan Tamil terrorist organizations. The sources disclosed that the large majority of Tamils seeking refugee status in Western countries had already been recruited as terrorists before they left the country. Their passages were paid for by the terrorist organizations.

Khamene'i Speaks on Commitment To Continue War

LD291922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Our correspondent sends us the following report on the speech made by Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of our country, to a rally of Mashhad citizens.

Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Repubic of Iran and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, who is on a visit to Khorasan Province, this afternoon attended a vast rally of varioous segments of the Hezbollahi Islamic nation in Mashhad and pilgrims to the holy shrine of the Holy Imam Rida, may peace be upon him, held in Imam Khomeyni precinct and surrounding areas, and made a speech on the eve of the martyrdom anniversary of Martyrs Raja'i and Bahonar.

The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, thanking the people for their participation in the fateful issue of the presidential elections, then dwelled on the tattered hopes of the counterrevolution and Iraq's falling regime with regard to the people's nonparticipation in the elections and, noting the importance of the issue, added: What is important is the people's presence in the arena and not for whom they voted. Even if the presidential candidates were to number 20 and the people's votes were divided this would still be tantamount to a slap in the face to the nonsensical babblers. Indeed, after the elections the voice of the propagandists of world arrogance was stifled. He also thanked the people for placing their confidence in him and for their kindness in voting for him.

In another part of his speech the president of the republic, referring to the people's expectations from their president, the president of the republic said: Some of the people's expectations are concerned with other responsible officials and other forces. But could the president of the repubic be indifferent to the people's problems even though these were not his responsibility? Of course the constitution has assigned two main responsibilities for the president of the republic; one is appointing the prime minister and other ministers, which is the most important responsibility; and the other is supervising the executive machinery. The president of the republic should practise extreme care and do his utmost in selecting the members of the government. I shall exert by best efforts in order to carry out both my religious and official duties.

He then referred to the problem of the war by saying: This battle must end with the victory of the Iranian nation. From the start we declared we are not warmongers and if we were able to hasten the end of the war by even a single day we would do so, but not by subjecting this nation to disgrace, thus emboldening the aggressor. Therefore, our most fundamental task is a careful restructuring and mobilizing of all our forces, whether the Corps, the Armed Forces, or the popular forces, so that we will be able to deal the most deadly blows at the enemy. And let me say my last word to all the enemies of this nation: Our nation shall never tire from waging its fight.

The president of the republic then referred to the problem of the economy under the Islamic revolution and added: In our economic task our target remains creating a comfortable life for all the people, particularly for the meek who have have been abused for centuries. And you should go to see for yourselves what is going on in the countryside. Despite the great services rendered there we have not been able to act as stipulated by Islam in its aims with regard to the welfare of the meek.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council then referred to the problem of OPEC and the treachery perpetrated by the enemies of the Islamic revolution with regard to this issue and, emphasizing the expansion of the country's economy, added: We should (?realize) the country's potential riches so that the realm can develop and grow from the economic standpoint, and this requires careful planning.

In another part of his speech he expounded and extolled the selfless role played our Hezbollahi sisters and brothers in various social spheres.

The president of the republic, concluding his speech, referred to the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic and emphasized the mission of Iran's Muslim people in awakening the nations and liberating the oppressed from the clutches of the oppressors throughout the world, and said: We have proved that one can stand on one's feet without reliance on either East or West.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that with an increasing presence by the people on all arenas and by the grace of God Almighty he will be able to bring to a close the fourth term of the presidential office [as heard] by increasingly serving the revolution and the deprived and meek.

Musavi Discusses War Impact, Agreement With Turkey

LD291657 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1320 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Phone-in program with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i answering unidentified listeners' questions — live]

[Excerpts] [Question] My question is about the issue of the war. In the speeches or quotations made from various ministers and officials, they often say that the war has a great impact on economic and social affairs of the country. I would like to ask his views concerning this impact. That is one question. My next question is how he sees the future of the war and how will the war end, in his view?

[Question] My question is: Some of the agreements we have signed with a number of countries have not been in the interest of the Iranian people, for instance, the agreement we signed with Turkey during the trip which the prime minister made to that country. I would like him to answer this question and let us know if these objections are correct or not. I should also add that all the people believe in the sincerity of the high-ranking officials of the country.

[Moderator] Could you please answer these two questions which were raised.

[Musavi] The questions are very important questions. As regards the war and the fact that the government often says that the war

affects all the sectors, I will give you a few figures. However, I first want to make the point that the war influences even our foreign policy, our domestic policy, and the psychological aspects of our nation. I mean that in all aspects of our life we see the direct results of the war. Therefore, when I refer to these figures as far as the government budget is concerned, I do not mean that the war affects only one issue or that it leaves this influence or that pressure upon the government. No, as is the case throughout the world, the war deeply affects the culture, society, politics and economy of the country. This influence can even be extended to the family life of individuals. Today this is true about our country.

Concerning the war budget, if the total national expenditure is about 360 billion tuman [each tuman is 10 rials] -- I am giving approximate figures -- we have one 40 billion tuman figure which is a separate amount and is allocated to the Guards and the Armed Forces for the purchase of weapons and relevant bonuses. [as heard] Then the Guards' budget and the Armed Forces budget, along with the auxiliary forces which are affiliated with our two powerful fighting forces, is about 66 billion tuman.

You should also take into account other organizations which are directly involved with the issue of the war, such as the foundation in charge of war refugees, Martyrs Foundation, the foundation in charge of the reconstruction of war ravaged areas. Their budget is about 20 billion tuman. According to a quick calculation I made here, out of 360 billion tuman about 126 billion tuman, or a third of the government budget, is devoted to these two or three sectors.

Other things should also be added to this figure. For instance, in this year's budget the Majlis has enjoined upon the government that six or seven of the ministries which are engaged in extensive development work should devote 20 percent of their budget in some way to war-related issues. This will also be a high figure. Think about this Voice and Vision. It just crossed my mind and I am referring to it as an example. If our dear compatriot who asked the question thinks about it he will see that a high percentage of the programs is devoted to the issue of war. Whether the Voice and Vision likes it or not, a part of the efforts of our dear friends in Voice and Vision is devoted to the war, to boost the morale of the people, give war reports, keep alive the fighting morale of our people, and provide commentaries in order to raise the awareness of the people concerning this issue.

In the same way, we see that throughout the country everything is influenced by the issue of war, whether it is the Ministry of Energy, or the Agriculture Ministry. In the interviews given during this week, two or three times it was said that five provinces of our country are directly involved in the war; and economic activities, such as productive activity, industrial production, agricultural production and so on, have been greatly affected by the issue of the war. Think about Khorramshahr or Abadan, Khuzestan or Ilam and other provinces and the issue will be made quite clear.

Concerning the future of the war, I believe that with a sincere heart and with clear arguments one can easily foresee the future of the war. This is a war which we have termed the war of truth against falsehood. Our nation is steadfastly backing this war and Jerusalem Day demonstrated this matter. Truth is on our side in this war and we are relying upon a healthy and divine ideology which is today influencing the fate of all the Muslim nations. We possess all the means — of course, spiritual means — for winning this war. I must add that we do not possess the material means which are placed at the disposal of the enemy. However, as the most powerful system dependent upon America — the shah's regime — was defeated by the spiritual morale and the revolution staged by the people, most certainly, Saddam's regime will not also have the strength to withstand our fighters.

The issue which was raised by one of the sisters, and one of the esteemed candidates in the presidential elections also made the same criticism, is the issue of agreement signed with Turkey. We regard it as one of the proud achievements of the government. In order to have provided a brief answer to this question, I would like to refer to this point. The goods that we purchase from Turkey — from which country would we have been able to obtain them if we did not purchase them from Turkey? If we did not purchase them from Turkey, we would have had to buy them either from England, or from America, or from Germany; instead we buy them from a neighboring country.

In these purchases we have a few goals and we have a number of results. First of all, we have started a profound human contact with an Islamic society. In the trade which we carry out with Turkey, think about how many of our faithful individuals go there and vice versa; and how useful it is in bringing the two Muslim nations closer together. By means of the expansion of trade with them, in fact, we create greater security for our northwestern borders. Through this trade we can overcome plots which are hatched against us beyond our borders. Through this trade we have a more important window to outside world, especially when the Hormuz Strait is in danger and at all times the NATO fleet carries out exercises a short distance from there. When we evaluate the political and economic advantages of this issue we will see that the agreement was in the interest of our country, in the interest of the national security of our country from every point of view.

On the whole, our foreign policy is based upon the fact that we should expand our relations with Third World countries as much as possible, more than with European and American countries. All countries — with the exception of our country — are in some way affiliated to this side or that, to one of the two blocs. We have no illusions concerning this matter.

Nevertheless, our contact with those countries also increases their capability to act more independently. Therefore, this agreement has been a carefully planned issue which we thought about in advance and, fortunately, it has produced good results. Recently, Bank Markazi issued some figures concerning this matter. In the purchases which we make abroad, Turkey has a — is in the first place. [as heard]

This means that the events which take place in our southern borders will have less effect upon the stability of our imports or the material needed by our industries or the goods that we require; and this can be one of the major successes of the government."

Velayati Receives USSR Envoy, Shevardnadze Message

LD291546 Tehran IRNA in English 1539 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 29, IRNA — The Soviet ambassador to Iran, Vil Boldyrev met with the Iranian foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Thursday. Boldyrev delivered a message from the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, to his Iranian counterpart.

Montazeri Addresses Qom Administrators

LD291647 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] On the occasion of government week, various officials and staff at administrative offices and organizations in Qom and several other cities, and also families of martyrs from different cities met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. During this meeting, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri praised employees and responsible officials in the administrative offices who, despite shortages, difficulties, and low salaries, serve the people and the country.

While comparing the existing difficulties with those of the Muslims during the early Islamic era, particularly in the course of the Yawm al-'Ausrah war [War of Hardship Day fought by Prophet Mohammad] when two combative Muslims had to survive on one date, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri pointed out: Despite all those difficulties, the Muslims remained patient and continued their path of justice.

Referring to the point that the noble prophet of Islam -- may God's peace and salutations be upon him and his scion -- during his honorable life was involved in more than 70 wars and military clashes against the infidels, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri graciously stressed: The prophet of Islam was not a warmonger, but after the spread of Islam's divine mission and the welcome given to Islam by the deprived of the world, the infidels, the Jews, and the corrupt powers of that era, who saw their interests threatened, waged war against Islam.

The same is repeated today and after the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the interests of the superpowers were threatened and thus they imposed the war on us. But neither the United States nor the USSR nor their satellites and such agents as Saddam and the internal Mohareb [fighters against God] minigroups will ever be able to defeat this great revolution which relies on the people and their religious belief.

The most important factor which might lead to the defeat and collapse of the Islamic system is the achievements and behavior of myself, as a religious student, and others like me, who create pessimism among the people against Islam and the revolution. Another threatening factor is the rude behavior of some officials and employees of adminsitrative offices in dealing with the helpless people who go to these offices to solve their own problems. By passing the public from one room to another and from one administrative desk to another, just to do a minor job, creates pessimism and will gradually lead to their despondency about everything.

While warning about the dangerous consequences of the unjustified behavior of the ulema and responsible officials in administrative offices when dealing with the public, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri pointed out: In Hadith [sayings attributed to Prophet Mohammad] it is said: When an 'Alem is corrupted, he will corrupt the world, that is, corruption of an 'Alem or a clergyman will ruin the entire society. Today, the public counts on all my work, behavior, and way of life. They also count on the behavior of other people like me.

If, God forbid, a clergymen in any position or status were to become corrupt and failed to perform his important tasks and were to abuse his status as a clergyman, then a blow might be delivered on Islam and the revolution and the people might become disillusioned with the entire system and with Islam. The same goes for other state authorities, responsible officials, and staff of the administrative offices. These officials, whatever their status might be, from the president and prime minister of ministers and mayors or even to a governor or a village elder; if any of them were to fail in carrying out their duties or if they were to refrain from performing the tasks assigned to them, or if they were to insult the strata who contact them for their work and pass them from one desk to another, then no doubt our people will gradually become dissatisfied with the entire system and with the revolution.

In a Hadith the noble prophet is quoted as saying: Two groups of my ummah would corrupt the society if they were to become corrupt themselves; these two groups comprise the jurisprudents and leaders, that is, the responsible officials at the administrative offices.

His eminence emphasized: In my opinion, the roots of administrative bureaucracy and time-wasting are inherited from the entangling laws left over from the satanic era. These laws are left unamended, should be discarded as soon as possible, and be replaced by simple and revolutionary Islamic laws. Another reason for wasting the public's time in administrative offices is a lack of commitment in some employees at these offices or, God forbid, the infiltration of some enemy elements whose aim is to create dissatisfaction and pessimism among the people toward the revolution and the system. Therefore, the responsible officials themselves and the committed employees at the administrative offices and organizations must sort out these individuals who are threatening the reputation of the authorities and the prestige of Islam and of the revolution. They must fire such individuals from their jobs.

Referring to such establishments of the Islamic revolution as the Guards Corps, the Komeyteh, the Reconstruction Jihad, and the Martyr's Foundation, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: Since these establishments have risen from the heart of the revolution, their sensitivity is greater than that of other organs and the enemy is more intent on ruining these establishments. An evil individual might, in the guise of a guard or a Komeyteh member, treat people harshly or he might insult the public under the excuse of investigation and search at city gates. Anyone who witnesses such behavior might remember the officials of the shah's era and naturally question the meaning of the revolution and of the Islamic system. In such cases, high-ranking officials and the decisionmaking authorities of these organs must, in order

to safeguard the honor of Islam and of the revolution, act decisively. Such evil individuals and the infiltrating elements of the counterrevolution are not worthy of membership of a revolutionary organ and must be kicked out of that organ, otherwise, gradually, the people will become disillusioned with that organ and with the entire system.

In conclusion, while saying prayers for the imam of the ummah's long life and the final victory of the warriors of Islam, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri issued the necessary instructions on the duties of the responsible authorities in the administrative offices and on the need for assisting the meek individuals who go to these offices, ensuring good treatment of the public and a commitment from employees at these offices.

Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR Minister

Meets With Majlis Speaker

GF290816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] According to our correspondent, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek, who is leading a delegation on a visit to our country, met with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani yesterday afternoon. During the meeting, at which Foreign Minister Velayati also was present, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said that the time is ripe for establishing and expanding relations with the Islamic Republic, for which he is very pleased. He believes that the Islamic Republic plays an important role in uniting the anti-imperialist states. He said: Your revolution is an anti-imperialist revolution, as well as an anti-monarchist one. Its popularity is deep, and today we can see the real rule of the people in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Chnoupek added: Today we live in a world in which new aggressions are taking place and the United States and Israel are making new departures in their aggressions in the Middle East and in the world at large. It is essential that U.S. aggression, especially against Nicaragua, should cease; the apartheid officials in South Africa should be erased from history; and Israeli aggression against the Palestinian nation must stop.

Mr Chnoupek, in another part of his remarks, referred to bilateral relations between Iran and Czechoslovakia. He said: Although many areas have been explored in the fields of politics, economy, and culture between Iran and Czechoslovakia, such explorations need to be further expanded. We want, through the signing of economic and commercial agreements with your country, to open a vast field of cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this juncture, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: I am pleased by much of what you have said. However, I also have some views that I would like express. We, after the Islamic revolution, had expected much from the countries in the East. As you are aware, the first ingredient of this revolution was its anti-imperialist stance which we pursued honestly. After paying a heavy price, we were able to get the hands of the Western hegemonist off Iran. We fought against them everywhere. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that, instead of raising slogans for a moratorium on nuclear weapons, it would be better to raise a slogan for the annihilation of all death-dealing nuclear weapons.

Referring to the Middle East situation, he said: We are pleased with your country's position with regard to Israel and believe that as long as Israel continues to exist, even as a small unit, there can be no real peace in the region. The land of the Palestinian nation has been usurped and it is the right of the Palestinian people to be able to return to their homes. Palestine should be freed of Israel rule.

The Majlis speaker then spoke of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran and said: We really hate war. We are the oppressed in this war. If this war does not end soon, it will have dire effects. The United States would like to see our border with Iraq become like the land of Syria with Israel, or similar situations elsewhere. If this happens, there will be further antagonism and an arms race, and the fire will remain under the ashes. However, even if we become discouraged in other areas, we still believe that the war can be ended militarily, thus removing the cause of unrest in the region. We expect that you should take a realistic stand and if this is not possible, you should at least remain netural. We know that you think that Iraq is the aggressor in this matter, but you must announce this to the world. If this happens, then the war will end and a court can be set up to decide how the aggressor should be treated.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani concluded by saying that we are inclined to have cooperation agreements with you in many areas. We hope your excellency's visit will be effective in this direction.

Second Round of Talks Held

LD291648 Tehran IRNA in English 1617 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 29, IRNA — Issues of mutual interest were discussed in the second round of talks between the visiting Czech foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati Thursday.

Chnoupek referred to the continuing trend of arms race and Reagan's star wars and said that such dangerous acts should be stopped. Referring to the forthcoming non-aligned meet in Luanda, Angola, the Czech foreign minister called for coordination between the non-aligned countries in facing economic hardships of the Third World countries.

In response, Velayati elaborated on the Islamic Republic's stands vis-a-vis the issues discussed.

Confers With Prime Minister

LD291909 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The CSSR foreign minister met with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi this morning. At this meeting the CSSR foreign minister expressed satisfaction at the progress of the talks and called for greater cooperation between the two countries in all fields. In part of his remarks he stated: I am very glad to hear, in all the talks and discussions, the frank and sincere opinions of the

officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also stated: Yours is an anti-imperialist, anti-monarchist revolution and a popular revolution and we have indicated this on numerous occasions.

Prime Minister Musavi in the course of some remarks, referring to the extreme anti-imperialist tendencies of the Islamic revolution, stated: Our revolution broke the defense circle of NATO, CENTO and SEATO at its most sensitive point, and placed in extreme danger the interests of the United States in the region. It also brought about an all-engulfing wave which spreads from the Far East to North America. Of course, Western countries attack this anti-imperialist idea as Islamic fundamentalism but this cannot reduce the impact of the Islamic revolution in the world.

Mir Musavi, explaining the principles of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stated: Our expectations from those countries who wish to have relations with us is that they should accept us as we are and not as they wish us to be. The prime minister added: We believe that countries must adopt a single, direct and constant policy toward us. It is natural for you to want to build our relations upon mutual interests and common grounds in foriegn policy. But we must not feel that we are being played with.

The prime minister, referring to the slogan of independence which is one of the fundamental slogans of the Islamic Revolution, added: We say explicitly that we have given so much blood that no one can dictate anything to us; and this is not merely the feeling that the officials have, but it is what all the people feel. This issue not only benefits our people but all mankind. If we lose this disposition we will turn into slaves of the United States.

Concluding his remarks, Mr Musavi said: We are an independent country and this is not something we just say; we believe that highly sincere and frank talks can be very beneficial in deepening relations.

Meets With President

GF300830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] According to IRNA, Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR foreign minister, who is visiting our country, met President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i yesterday afternoon in Mashhad. They talked about bilateral relations. Also present during this meeting were Foreign Minister Velayati; Mir Salim, the president's chief adviser; ambassadors of the two countries; and other political officials of our country.

Mr Chnoupek first expressed his pleasure at visiting Iran, especially the holy city of Mashhad, and his meeting with Iran's president. He conveyed warm greetings from the CSSR president to Mr Khamene'i. Mr Chnoupek then commented on his country's position toward the Islamic revolution in Iran and said: The Iranian revolution is a popular movement against imperialism. This is why we wish to expand our relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran in all fields. He said: In our meetings with other officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we have felt a mutual willingness toward expansion of ties and this is a good sign. Its results could be hopeful.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister then commented on his talks with his Iranian counterpart, Mr Velayati, and said these talks on the positions of the two countries with regard to international affairs and the possibilities of expanding cultural and economic ties were useful. He said he hoped Iran and Czechoslovakia would cooperate with one another in a struggle against imperialism's oppression.

During this meeting, President Khamene'i expressed his appreciation for the CSSR president's message. He commented on the similar political views of the two countries with regard to international issues and bilateral relations between Iran and tha CSSR. He talked about the general outlines of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy and said: Our foreign policy, which is rooted in the Islamic revolution, is based on animosity toward the oppressive policies of the world aggressors, especially the United States. It is only natural that socialist countries, including the CSSR, should regard the revolution in a favorable manner, he said. All those countries who hold similar views should cooperate with this new regime, because resistance against the United States is at the top of our foreign policy.

The Iranian president went on to say that since the policies of the Islamic revolution are dependent on the people, are lasting policies and do not change when faced with other world policies. However, our people and our revolution also expect a lot from those who have viewpoints in common with our Islamic revolution. In many cases some of the socialist countries have met these demands, as we had hoped. Of course, the issues do not close the way for the future.

The president then commented on the good relations between the two countries and the need to further expand ties between Iran and the CSSR. He said it was necessary to continue talks in various fields and on matters of mutual interest.

Further Reportage on Visit of Mozambique Minister

Received by Velayati

LD291418 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs Chissano, who is visiting Tehran at the head of a political-economic delegation, met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati today. In this meeting, Mr Chissano referred to the situation in Mozambique after the victory of revolution in that country and pointed out that the condition of about 4 million Muslims in Mozambique has improved since the revolution. He added that the government follows a policy of supporting religion. Mr Chissano also referred to political and international issues, and said: At present Mozambique is the victim of an economic embargo by our enemy, South Africa, and the West is also worried about the independence of our country. The Mozambique minister of foreign affairs expressed his happiness at visiting Tehran and called for the expansion of political and economic relations between the two countries. In reply, Mr Velayati listed the possible areas of

cooperation between the two countries and expressed hope that relations between Mozambique and the Islamic Republic of Iran will be expanded.

Received by Khamene'i

GF300836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit from Mashhad, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the Mozambique foreign minister, last night met with the Islamic Republic of Iran's President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at the reception hall of the holy mosque of Mashhad. Foreign Minister Velayati and Mirsalim, the chief adviser to the president, were also present.

The Mozambique foreign minister gave Mr Khamene'i a message from Mozambique President Samora Machel. In this message the Mozambique president commented on the need to expand bilateral relations following the success of the Islamic revolution. He hoped that the talks between officials of the two countries would be fruitful. This message also said: During the puppet reign of the shah, we did not want to expand our ties with Iran since this regime was a channel for delivering U.S. aid to the regime in Pretoria and was also a staunch supporter of the Israeli regime. The Mozambique foreign minister commented on the continued turbulence in southern Africa and the existing problems of the frontline states. He asked the Iranian president that the Islamic Republic of Iran continue its support for liberation movements in southern Africa and for the deprived people of Namibia. The foreign minister concluded by conveying messages of congratulations from Samora Machel on the reelection of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Then, Mr Khamene'i commented on the liberation movements in the deprived African Continent and said he hoped these movements would achieve continued success on the path of their struggles against regimes allied with imperialism.

During this meeting the president of our country referred to the Pretoria regime as a cancer in the black Continent of Africa and added: The Zionist regime of Israel has the same sort of role in the Middle East as does the apartheid regime of South Africa in Africa.

Mr Khamene'i, in his meeting with the Mozambique foreign minister, spoke of the basic goals of the Islamic revolution in Iran, stateing that aid for the deprived people of world as a top priority. He said: We are ready to expand bilateral ties and to help you to the best of our abilities.

Oil Ministry Spokesman Details Production Figures

LD291519 Tehran IRNA in English 1506 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 29, IRNA — Iran's refineries are purifying 720,000 barrels of oil daily, 30 percent more than their origional envisioned capacity, a spokesman for the Oil Ministry said Thursday. Reporting on the annual activities of the ministry, the spokesman said domestic consumption of oil products, particularly in the industry, agriculture and transportation has risen 55 percent since eight years ago. Over 270,000 houses and 610 industrial units are now enjoying natural gas piped through the nation-wide network, he said.

Iran's oil reserves stand at 44 billion barrels but could increase to 60 billion if modern techniques including gas injection are used to pressure deeper depots [as received] to surface.

The spokesman also said that fire fighters have extinguished three wells that were set ablze by Iraqi planes in the Persian Gulf during the past year.

He said despite Iraqi attacks production in the oil industry shows an increase and the oil ministry has purchased 40 tankers and support ships to beef up its fleet in the Persian Gulf, he said.

JANA: Iraq Mobilizes Tunisians To Fight in War

LD300915 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug (JANA) — Press reports from Tehran hve revealed that the Iraqi regime has recently mobilized dozens of Tunisian youth to fight the Islamic revolution in Iran. The information, quoting military sources, has mentioned that a number were captured at the battle fronts, where they pointed out that they had entered Iraq for work.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,212

LD291707 Tehran IRNA in English 1653 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 29, IRNA — More than 10 Iraqi troops were killed and wounded as exchange of fire persisted between the two sides in central fronts, the Joint Staff Communique No. 2212 announced Thursday.

Several enemy bunkers and observation posts as well as one ammunition depot were destroyed as a result of the duel, the communique said.

It added that trade of fire also continued in southern fronts being more intense in northern Faqqeh.

In northern operational regions the Islamic combatants silenced Iraqi artilery and tank fire preventing enemy movements and destroying several bunkers. Scores of enemy troops were killed, a military post and one vehicle station damaged and Iraqi engineering activities were checked, the communique said.

The Gendarmerie forces put Iraqi positions across the Arvand River under fire destroying a number of group bunkers, observation posts and heavy vehicles. Several enemy troops were either killed or wounded.

The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr were subject to Iraqi artillery fire as a result of which a number of residential units were damaged.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF291809 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The criminals of the regime ruling Iraq, during the last 24 hours as usual, shelled the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr with their heavy and long-range artillery.

According to a report by the Central News Unit correspondent from Abadan, as a result of this shelling seven houses in Abadan were damaged. Similarly, some damage was done to buildings in Khorramshahr.

Tehran on 'Infiltration Operation'

LD291703 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] On the basis of the latest report received from the Khatam ol-Anbiya base, the combatants of Islam at dawn yesterday, intent on smashing the defeated forces of the enemy in the north of Pichangizeh region, carried out an infiltration operation with total success and returned to their bases. The brave combatants of Islam, by crossing numerous obstacles, were able to completely destroy predetermined objectives and kill more than 65 Ba'thist-Zionist troops of the Iraqi regime. In these victorious operations, the forces of Islam destroyed several tanks and some heavy and light weapons and one ammunition depot of the 1st Battalion of the 108th Brigade of the Iraqi forces.

Tehran Criticizes Moscow Radio, BBC on Afghanistan

GF291521 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 28 Aug 85

[From the "What Foreign Radios Are Saying" program]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the dimensions of the conspiracies hatched against the global Islamic revolution were further broadened during the past year. The plots put into effect by the Zionists, the superpowers, and the puppet states in the region against the innocent Muslim Palestinian people during the hajj congregation in Mecca — one that is the most magnificent ceremony of the Muslims in the world — are continuing in the form of shuttle diplomacy and secret and open talks.

Meanwhile, the struggle the Muslims are waging against the 6-year-long occupation of Afghanistan, a country which is another part of the Islamic world, is adding heroic legends to history. The dimensions of the plots, on the other hand, are being broadened on an international scale.

The Western mass media organs and imperialist-controlled radios, which are endeavoring to present the policies pursued by the superpowers as successful, are moving in two directions. The first is aimed at creating new issues through propaganda and clamoring. The second is maintaining total silence on preparing the groundwork for imperialist policies. As such, they secure political and military gains.

During their 6-year-long occupation of Afghanistan — one that has been achieved through savagery and inhumanity — the foreign forces in that country have created 2 million refugees. Apart from this, hundreds of thousands of people have been killed. Numerous villages have been razed. However, international organizations have failed to convey the crying voices to the humane sectors of the world. Care has been taken to publicize only the cries that contributed to the policies pursued by one or the other superpower.

The objective behind the Soviet assault on the Afghan people and that of the [words indistinct] media organs are similar to a certain extent. The first aims at killing the Afghan people and the other at exploiting this massacre in favor of political objectives. However, the main target is the Islamic revolution.

The objections raised by the Muslims and Islamic countries against the presence of foreign occupationist forces in Afghanistan have been assessed as a mistake. Both the West and the East are continuing to cooperate within the framework of their propaganda means. One of the imperialist blocs sows and the other reaps. Yet, it is the future of the Muslim Afghan people that suffers.

Here is what Moscow Radio said on 19 August: The question of interference in the international affairs of sovereign Afghanistan can only be described as an exaggeration of the anti-imperialist struggle.

But then, we must ask the following question: Who has deployed 160,000 troops in Afghanistan? Who has destroyed villages with modern aircraft and incendiary bombs? Who burns the fields of the peasants? Which imperialist force has 160,000 troops deployed in Afghanistan to fight against that country? Can it be that what the Russians [as heard] have described as an imperialist force is actually Afghanistan's innocent and destitute people?

On the other hand, the type of propaganda and broadcasting the mercenary radios of Western imperialism are making is tantamount to completing imperialist conspiracies. Here is what the BBC said at 1945 on 19 August 1985: The president of Afghanistan conveyed the Afghan people's gratitude to the Soviet Union and said his country had launched serious initiatives to safeguard Afghanistan's national (?internal) affairs.

Apart from approving the presence of imperialists in Islamic countries for crushing Islamic liberation movements, this type of propaganda carries no other meaning. The strategic assaults made by the imperialists everywhere have strategic objectives. The only aim behind the propaganda struggle and the psychological warfare among the imperialists is to mislead the world peoples. The Russian move [as heard], which began 6 years ago, has two objectives — the first being the crushing of the Afghan mujahidin with a view to drawing closer to the Persian Gulf and the second being the seizing of the Islamic revolution for dealing a blow to it. Undoubtedly the United States could not have been displeased with that move.